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MICROCLYTUS—A CORRECTION.

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According to the Classification of the Coleoptera of North America (S. M. C. no. 507, 1883), the genus *Microclytus* has the following characters, viz.: second joint of antennæ equal to fourth, antennæ not spinose. The type of the genus is *Cyrtophorus gazellula* Hald., and it is pointed out, p. 305, that it has the form and coloration of the European *Anaglyptus mysticus* but differs "essentially by the second joint of the antennæ being fully half as long as the third and scarcely shorter than the fourth joint."

In 1887 I noticed that in my two specimens of *Microclytus* from Canada the antennæ were not as described in the Classification but had the second joint short as usual in the Anaglypti. The discrepancy was discussed with Dr. George H. Horn, in whose collection were two specimens from Ohio like those on which the Classification was based, and we concluded that the difference was a sexual matter, and exchanged specimens so that each should have both sexes. The amended key to the genera of Anaglypti (Ent. Am., II, 1887, p. 195) and the treatment of the species of *Microclytus* (Ent. Am., III, 1888, p. 23) by which *M. gibbulus* and *M. niger* of Leconte were sunk in synonymy, were based upon the theory that they were identical with *M. gazellula* Hald. in which species the antennæ differed in the sexes.

I regret to say that this appears now to have been entirely wrong, for recently Mr. Frank Morris, of Peterborough, Ontario, has called my attention to a considerable number of specimens of *Microclytus* that he has caught on the blossom of choke-cherry in which the second joint of the antennæ is only *half the length of the fourth joint in both sexes,* thus disproving the supposed sexual character of the discrepancy noted thirty years ago. The antennæ in the specimens assumed to be males are nearly as long as the body, while in those assumed to be females they barely attain the middle band of the elytra. In both cases the antennæ bear the same long hairs that are to be noted in *M. gazellula,* and to which Casey has called attention (Memoirs, III, p. 375) as characteristic of the genus. The specimens sent by Mr. Morris differ however from *M. gazellula* in the relative length of the antennal joints and represent apparently the *gibbulus* of Leconte erroneously sunk in synonymy.

In seeking a name for these specimens of *Microclytus* one has to choose between *gibbulus* Lec., *niger* Lec., *insinuans* Csy., *frosti* Csy., and *compressicollis* Gory. Of these *niger* Lec. may be discarded as a clerical error because in the Melsheimer Catalogue, 1853, appears "*Cyrtophorus gibbulus* Lec. (*Clytus*) L. Sup. 234; *niger* Lec. (err: cler.) J. Acad. 2^{d} 2. 20." In regard to *compressicollis* Gory the description (copy of which I owe to the kindness of Mr. H. S. Barber) reads: "Niger; thoracis medio elevato; elytris basi gibbis postice dimidio obscuris; pedibus rubris. Long. 4 lig. Larg. 1 lig. Noir et pubescent. Corselet élevé au milieu, comprimé sur les côtés, avec un point brun. Elytres d'un brun rouge, élevées à la base, avec deux traits oblique cendrés, un semblable transversal vers le milieu, suivi d'une tache noire. Extremité obscure, couvertes de poils cendrés. Dessous du corps et pattes d'un brun rouge. Premier article de l'abdomen avec le bord postérieur noirs, et une tache blanche de chaque côté; les autres articles noirs ainsi que les jambes." It seems to me impossible, with no mention of the antennæ, to say whether this description antedates that of *gazellula* or of *gibbulus*. Aurivillius in the Junk Catalogue includes both the latter as synonyms of *compressicollis*, but as they are not identical, his course cannot be followed. Casey's description of *insinuans* was written under the belief (presumably) that *gibbulus* was actually a synonym of *gazellula* as had been published and appears to cover the Ontario specimens which we now consider as representing *gibbulus*. His description of *frosti* appears to cover at best but a race of *insinuans* occurring in Maine. I have not seen the types and my opinion is based upon the descriptions and the following specimens; which illustrate the distribution of the genus:

Two *M. gazellula*, St. Vincent, Pa., and Wilmerding, Pa., in collection of V. J. Zahrobsky.
Two *M. gazellula*, Ohio, in my own collection.
One *M. gazellula*, Pa., in collection of Chas. Schaeffer, all of which are apparently females.
Six *M. gibbulus*, Peterborough, Ont., in collection of Frank Morris.
Four *M. insinuans*, Adirondack Mts., N. Y., in collection of Howard Notman.

3 *M. frosti,* Maine, in my own collection.

1 *M. gazellula* ♂ (as formerly identified), Canada, in my own collection.

Both sexes are represented in the specimens of *gibbulus* and its synonyms.

Mr. Morris states that he has seen a specimen of true *gazellula* from Canada. Dr. Hamilton in his Catalogue of the Coleoptera of Southwestern Pennsylvania says *gazellula* is rare at Allegheny, Pa., but common at St. Vincent, and Henry G. Klages in his supplement thereto (Ann. Carn. Mus., I, 1901, p. 290) adds *gibbulus* "believed to be a distinct species by Dr. Hamilton." It seems therefore impossible to consider *gazellula* and *gibbulus* as geographic races of one species, since there is evidence that their ranges overlap.

The bibliography and synonymy should stand as follows:

Microclytus gazellula Hald., Trans. Am. Phil., X, 1847, p. 42 (*gazelluta* err. typ.); Proc. Ac. Phil., IV, 1847, p. 372; Lacard. Gen. Col., IX, 1869, p. 89, note 3; Leng (in part), Ent. Am., III, 1888, p. 23. Pa., Ohio, Canada.

?**compressicollis** Gory., Monogr. des Clytus, 1835, p. 106.

M. gibbulus Lec. Agassiz, L. Sup., 1850, p. 234; *niger* (err. cler.), J. A. P., ser. 2, II, p. 29; Leng (in part), Ent. Am., III, 1888, p. 23; *insinuans* Csy., 1893, N. Y. Ac., VII, p. 591; L. Sup., Ont., Adirondacks, Pa. (?).

var. (?) **frosti** Csy., Mem. Coleop., III, 1912, p. 375. Maine.

I am not unaware that Aurivillius treats the genus *Microclytus* as a synonym of *Anaglyptus;* but in this he stands opposed to all American authors, Leconte, Horn, Hamilton, Casey and Schaeffer, who has quite recently (JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., XII, 1904, p. 223) given a key to the genera of Anaglypti; and his course cannot therefore be adopted.